Click to verify

An Apology for Poetry by Elizabethan poet Philip Sidney was written in approximately 1580 and first published posthumously in 1595 by two printers in two separate but nearly identical editions. The one published by William Ponosby was titled The Defence of Poesie. The title of Henry Olneys work is An Apology for Poetrie. The Italian Renaissance writers had a big influence on Sidney. We must remember that the critical vision was shrouded in darkness prior to the Renaissance. Sidney took a brave step out of the mediaeval darkness and into the light. Using humanist concepts, he wrote the first treatise on literary theory. One thing to keep in mind about Sidneys Apology is that, while it is a brilliant work, it is more synthetic than original. In other words, most of the ideas he expresses in this defence have already been expressed by Aristotle, Horace, and others. Sidney, on the other hand, adds an incredible polish to it. He has chosen and adapted from a variety of sources to arrive at his own interpretation of poetry.It is widely believed that Sidney was at least partially influenced by Stephen Gosson, a former playwright who dedicated his attack on the English stage, The School of Abuse, to Sidney in 1579. However, Sidney primarily addresses more general objections to poetry, such as those of Plato. In his essay, Sidney integrates a variety of classical and Italian fiction principles. The crux of his argument is that poetry, by combining the vitality of history and the ethical focus of philosophy, is more effective than either history or philosophy at inspiring its readers to virtue. In addition, the text provides insightful commentary on Edmund Spenser and the Elizabethan stage.In his Apology for Poetry, Philip Sidney responds to Puritan Stephen Gossons criticisms of poetry. To Sidney, poetry is an art of imitation that serves a specific purpose; it is imitated in order to instruct and entertain. According to him, poetry is merely a superior means of communication, and its worth depends on what is communicated.Thus, when history is described with a lively and passionate tone, it becomes poetic. Instead of history and philosophy, he prefers imaginative literature that teaches better. Literature has the ability to reproduce a golden ideal world, not just the actual world.Stephen Gossen makes charges on poetry which Sidney answers.The charges are:1. Poetry is the waste of time.2. Poetry is mother of lies.3. It is nurse of abuse.4. Plato had rightly banished the poets from his ideal world.Sidney has provided the following responses to these charges:Sidney views poetry as a source of knowledge and a force for civilising. Gossoon attacks poetry, claiming that it corrupts the populace and is a waste of time, whereas Sidney argues that no learning is as valuable as that which teaches and inspires virtue, and that nothing teaches and entertains as effectively as poetry. Poetry was the primary source of education in essay societies. The ancient Greeks held poets in high regard, as he recalls. Poets should always be regarded with esteem. Therefore, poetry is not time wasted.Sidneys response to the second charge is that a poet cannot lie because he never asserts that his fiction is factual and therefore cannot lie. Ideal and universal are the poetic truths. Poetry therefore cannot be the mother of lies.Sidney refutes the notion that poetry is the origin of abuses. Poetry is abused by people, not the other way around, in his opinion. By describing battles, bloodshed, and other acts of violence, etc., philosophy and history are more likely than poetry to foster abuse. In contrast, poetry helps maintain morality and peace by preventing such violence and bloodshed. Furthermore, it illuminates knowledge.Platos Republic, according to Sidney, was an attempt to eradicate poetry abuse, not poets. His dialogues reveal that he was not immune to the poetic quality. Plato never asserts that all poets ought to be exiled. He advocated expelling only those poets who are subpar and incapable of educating the youth.Art, according to Sidney, is an imitation of nature, but it is not a slavish imitation, as Plato believed. It is rather inventive imitation. Nature is monotonous, unfinished, and ugly. Artists are responsible for imparting a golden hue to drab nature. He decorates the raw materials of nature using his creative ability, imagination, and presentation style. Sidney conceives of art as a spatial-temporal image with a voice. Sidney is more concerned with nature than Aristotle is with human action.Artists must consider the reading level of their audience when creating works of art. As with the entire Renaissance movement, the only purpose of art is to instruct and amuse. In the poets world, where the good are rewarded and the evil are punished, Sidney favours poetic justice.Platos philosophy on virtue is useless on the battlefield, whereas the poet teaches men how to behave in all situations. Moral philosophy teaches virtues via abstract examples, while history teaches virtues via concrete examples, but both are flawed. Poetry teaches morality through both example and perception (blend of abstract and concrete). Poetry is superior to philosophy and history because the poet creates his or her own world in which only inspiring things exist.In the poets golden universe, heroes are idealised and villains are vile. The didactic effect of a poem is contingent upon the poets ability to evoke emotion.READ ALSO: Satire: Origin, Definition, Features and ExamplesThe answer depends on the affective quality of the poetry. Among the various types of poetry, such as lyric, elegy, satire, and comedy, etc., the epic is the best because it depicts heroic deeds and inspires people to be courageous and patriotic.In this way, Sidney defines all charges against poetry and argues in favour of the universal and timeless quality of poetry, thereby revealing why poets are universal geniuses.Sir Philip Sidneys An Apology for Poetry is an attempt to restore poetry to its rightful place among the arts. Numerous of Sidneys contemporaries have given poetry a negative reputation in Elizabethan England. But, according to Sidney, poetry critics do not get what poetry truly is; they have been deceived by current poetry, which is frequently poor. Poetry is the king of the arts, as demonstrated by Sidney in his essay if one understands the actual nature of poetry. Sidney accomplishes this by articulating a theory of poetry, mostly derived from classical sources, as an instrument for teaching virtue and the poet as a demi-divine figure capable of creating a more idealised version of nature. Armed with this description, Sidney then refutes with remarkable persuasive skill the major criticisms levelled against the art of poetry and its practitioners.Sidney opens with an exordium, or introduction, in accordance with the seven-part framework of a classical oration. He relates an anecdote about horseback riding, adding that, like his riding master Giovanni Pietro Pugliano, he will focus more on the contemplation and appreciation of poetry than on its composition. Since he became a poet against his will, he feels obligated to defend the honour of his new profession.Sidney begins his defence of poetry by emphasising that poetry came before philosophy and history as the first of the arts. In fact, many of the famous classical philosophers and historians wrote in poetry, and even those who wrote in prose, such as Plato and Herodotus, wrote poeticallythat is, they employed poetic language to develop philosophical allegories or to provide vivid historical facts, respectively. Sidney asserts that without borrowing from poetry, historians and philosophers would never have gained popularity. Examining the names given to poets in Latin and Greek, vates and poietes, can provide some insight into the esteem in which they were considered in the ancient world. Vates means prophet or seer, and in the ancient world, it was believed that poetry conveyed vital information about the future. Poietes means creator, and this name emphasises the notion that poets, like God, use their minds to create new and more perfect realities.Sidney then transitions to the proposition, where he defines poetry as an imitational art that teaches its audience through delight or pleasure. Poetry resembles a speaking picture in its capacity to convey ideas through evocative visuals. Sidney then clarifies that he is not interested in religious or philosophical poetry, but rather poetry created by the proper poets. This ideal style of poetry is not limited in its subject matter by what occurs in nature, but rather offers flawless examples of virtue that, while perhaps not genuine, are great for teaching readers what it means to be good. Poetry is a more effective teacher of virtue than history or philosophy because, rather than being limited to the realm of abstract ideas, like philosophy, or to the realm of actual events, like history, poetry can present exemplary examples of virtue in a manner that is optimally suited to instruct its readers. The poet might incorporate the philosophers wordy descriptions of virtue into fascinating characters or stories, which are more enjoyable to read, simpler to comprehend, and easier to remember, similar to Aesops Fables. Aeneas from Virgils Aeneid is a wonderful and enjoyable example of virtue that can move readers to act virtuously, and so the poet can be deemed the correct popular philosopher. Sidney argues that reading poetry on virtue is like taking a medicine of cherries.Sidney refutes the objections of poetry brought by poet-haters by following the traditional structure from the investigation to the rebuttal. Sidney lists the four most significant accusations against poetry: that poetry is a waste of time, that poets are liars, that poetry corrupts our morality, and that Plato expelled poets from his ideal city, the Republic. He emphasises that all of these concerns centre on poetrys capacity to move its audience, which makes them praiseworthy arguments for poetry. For if poetry is well-written, it has a tremendous ability to inspire virtue in its audience.Sidney devotes the final section of his essay to a digression on current English poetry, following a brief peroration, or conclusion, in which he summarises the arguments he has made. Sidney acknowledges that there is relatively little modern English poetry of merit. However, this is not because English or poetry are flawed, but rather because of the bizarre manner in which poets and playwrights write their poems. Poets must be taught to write more eloquently, taking from classical sources without slavishly mimicking them, as so many poets, orators, and professors did during the time of Sidney. Because English is an expressive language with all the tools for good writing, it is just awaiting the application of skilled writers. Sidney concludes An Apology for Poetry on this optimistic note, but not before cautioning readers that just as poetry has the potential to immortalise people in verse, it also has the power to condemn others to oblivion by neglecting them entirely. Therefore, poetry critics should take Sidneys views seriously.READ ALSO: 10 Best Literary Quotes to Inspire Your Love for LiteratureAn Apology for Poetry by Philip Sidney was composed about 1580 and published in 1595, nine years after Sidneys death. Sidney penned one of the most influential treatises on English poetry before many of Englands finest Elizabethan poets appeared on the scene. He writes about Chaucer, Gower, and his contemporary Spenser, but he never reads Marlowe, Shakespeare, Donne, or any of the other great poets of the time. Sidney prioritises old literature over modern literature throughout An Apology for Poetry, and particularly in its final digression on literature in vernacular tongues (i.e., modern European as opposed to ancient languages). In fact, although Sidney promotes imaginative literature in its ideal forms, he presents a scathing technical critique of the (mis)writing of contemporary poetry. However, in accordance with the development of nationalism in the early modern period, he places English above other European languages in terms of its expressive capacity.Sidney contends that, in general, old poetry possesses an originality and breadth that is absent in contemporary literature, and that England in particular is suffering from a dearth of fine poetry. Sidney admires the poetry of Chaucer, Gower, and Sackville, among others, but considers the English poetry of his own day to be severely lacking. While England is the mother of brilliant brains, according to Sidney, it is the tough stepmother of poets. England has not created anything comparable to the literature of Scotland, France, or Italy throughout the 16th century. This is the result of a vicious cycle: the disrespect for poetry itself leads to a decline in the quality of poetry written. Poetry finds in our time a cold reception in England, and as a result, our land is adorned with fewer laurels than usual. According to Sidney, England has just lyric poetry and theatre, and neither is very well-written.Sidneys realistic criticisms of modern English poetry demonstrate that An Apology for Poetry is not merely an ode to literature. In fact, because Sidney has stated a poetic ideal, he prepares the reader to recognise the ways in which current vernacular poetry falls short of this ideal. Though Sidney admires the tragedies of Buchanan and the pastoral verse of Spenser, few collections of poetry contain poetical sinews, and dramatists produce vast absurdities by combining genres and disregarding the classical unities of time and place. In addition, comic playwrights play into the hands of poetrys detractors by stirring laughter in bad things and therefore driving their audiences into immorality. This average and even poor poetry causes her mother Poesys sincerity to be put into doubt, as if she were a disobedient daughter with a poor education. In other words, mediocre contemporary writing tarnishes the reputation of poetry in general.But, Sidney continues, contemporary literature need not be awful. Modern poets can learn by imitating ancient poetry creatively: that is, by adapting ancient forms to modern requirements, and not in Latin, the language of humanist study, but in the languages they really speak. In general, poets can be taught to write more effectively. As the most productive soil must be fertilised, so must the highest flyer be guided by Daedalus, writes Sidney, alluding to the legendary Greek inventor. To better their work, poets should practise mimicking ancient authors and steal strategies from ancient literature. Playwrights, for instance, should adhere to traditional standards for keeping the unity of time and space, and instead of attempting to condense a significant amount of action into a single scene, they might consider using ancient techniques, such as the messenger speech, to recap action. In a similar manner, lyric writers lack the energia (vivacity) of ancient love poetry. There is no reason why well-trained current authors cannot compose poetry on par with the ancients. Sidney says that English, as well as any other language in the world, is capable of articulating sweetly and accurately the minds idea. Even though Renaissance literature was multilingual and Sidney himself drew great inspiration from poetry written in various languages (notably Italian), he believes that English is the most expressive and best-suited European language for imaginative writing. Perhaps English is the Latin of the contemporary world.Sidney contends that the issue with English poetry refers to the issue with English eloquence. Therefore, Sidneys criticism of English poetry contributes to a larger critique of court culture. English poets have a preference for flowery language. Scholars share this problem, since they season every food given at the table with sugar and spice. Humanist authors, who have been trained to copy sophistically, attempt to sound like Demosthenes and Cicero, but end up sounding like sophists. Courtiers also use ludicrous language. Therefore, Sidney appreciates the speech of an ill-educated nobleman who speaks in a manner fittest to nature, therein (though he know it not) according to art, though not by art. As slavish copying does not result in good poetry, neither does it result in good speech. Poetry and oratory are inextricably intertwined, not only because both have such affinity in the wordly considerations, but also because Sidneys essay is a prime example of how the two complement one another. As both a poet and an orator, Sidney uses rich imagery and metaphor to convince the reader of the worth of poetry.Not only is An Apology for Poetry a defence of an abstract ideal of poetry, but it is also a critique of the present poetry of Sidneys own day. Playwrights and lyric poets must learn to write differently, just as Elizabethan critics must learn to think differently about poetry. Both groups are a part of a court culture where sophisticated eloquence is prevalent.READ ALSO: Elements of languageAnalysis of An Apology for PoetryAn Apology for Poetry is one of the most influential contributions to English Renaissance literary thought. Sidney argues for poetrys role within the framework of an aristocratic state, demonstrating care for literary and national identity. Sidney answers in Apology to Stephen Gossons The Schoole of Abuse, which expresses a growing hatred against poetry. Gosson presents essentially an assault on imaginative literature (Griffiths 5). A defence of poetrys nobility is at stake in Sidneys argument. The significance of poetrys nobility is its ability to inspire readers to engage in virtuous behaviour. This belief stretches back to Horace: true poets must instruct and delight.Sidneys defence was a crucial addition to literary criticism during an era of animosity against poetry and puritanical belief in the depravity induced by literature. It was Englands first philosophical defence, in which he described the ancient and vital role of poetry in society, its mimetic nature, and its ethical function. Respect for tradition and a readiness to innovate were among Sidneys gifts to his contemporaries. This is illustrated by his approach to Plato. He modifies Platos argument against poets by stating that poets are the least dishonest. Poets never assert that they know the truth, nor do they make circles around your mind, nor do they rely on authority. Sidney, expressing a cultural mentality descended from Aristotle, asserts that all literary claims are hypothetical or pseudo-statements when he states that the poet never affirmeth. Sidney, however, being a traditionalist, pays more attention to theatre than to poetry.Drama, according to Sidney, observes neither the principles of honest civility nor the rules of excellent poetry, and so cannot do this genre justice.Anti-theatricality, an aesthetic and ideological concern, developed in Sidneys court circle during his lifetime. Because of the conclusion of a rising scorn for the principles of the emerging commercial culture, theatre became a difficult issue. A growing monetary economy fostered social mobility. This was the first time Europe encountered inflation. In 1605, despite the introduction of admission fees, Londons commercial theatres could accommodate up to 8,000 men and women despite the growing popularity of the citys theatres at the time. Sidney has his own opinions regarding drama. In Apology, he demonstrates opposition to the current of his time, which pays little attention to unity of location in theatre, but his primary interest is with the manner in which the subject is communicated. He emphasises that tragedy is not constrained by history or narrative, but rather by rules of poesy, having the liberty either to counterfeit a completely new matter or to shape the history to the most tragical convenience.Sidney adopts a variety of techniques to assert poetrys rightful position. For example, he argues against the misalignment of poetry with youth, the effeminate, and the timid. He accomplishes this by establishing the notion that poetry is the companion of camps and by referencing the heroes of bygone eras. Sidneys admiration for the poet as a soldier is crucial because he was once a soldier himself. Apology transforms poetry into an art form that requires a noble stirring of courage.Sidney composes An Apology for Poetry in the form of a judicial oration for the defence; consequently, the structure resembles a trial. The descriptive discourse and the notion that poetry creates a separate world are crucial to his defence. Sidney uses forensic rhetoric to argue that poetry not only reflects a distinct reality, but that it also has a lengthy and venerable past and does not lie. It is justifiable in and of itself as a technique of inspiring readers to engage in virtuous behaviour.Sidney had to overcome censorship by his use of rhetorical tactics in the Apology.Sidney was well knowledgeable on the phenomenon of courtship. As part of his approach against the possibility of censorship, Sidney employs the usual divisions of classical oration, such as exordium and peroratio. Humanist education influenced Sidneys use of classical oratory (Harvey 1). Utilizing the rhetorical techniques found in such guides as Thomas Wilsons Arte of Rhetoric, he constructs his argument using this way.Rhetorique (1553) (Harvey 2). Additionally, Sidney used metaphor and allegory to disguise and convey his perspective. His use of horsemanship as imagery and analogy, for instance, substantiates his conception of the transformative potential of poetry. The etymology of Sidneys name, Philip, is horse-lover, which is unnoticed in his work as an author (Pask 7). By expanding a conceit, Sidney extends the horse and saddle metaphor from the opening talk on horsemanship throughout his work (Leitch 333). Sidney then takes precautions to avoid a dispute with the poet-whippers (Leitch 346). Additionally, Sidney considers the rhetorical concept of memory. In addition to its potential to pleasure, poetry has an affinity for memory (Leitch 347).Method and style are thus essential components of the Apology in order to circumvent the issue of censorship. Sidney consciously defends Horace and challenges the advantage afforded to truth for this reason. He contends that the poet makes no literal claims of truth, is not deluded, and consequently constructs fictional assertions that are as true as any others (Bear 5). What is at risk is not only the value of poetry in terms of its utility, but also its position in a world teeming with conflict, the contingent, and the temporary.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,027 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Andrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the Great Pyramid of Giza... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the modern list of classical Seven Wonders of the World?... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that a false viral rumour claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all 108 of his matches in high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 MongolJin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege.1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades.1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thtre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured).1999 Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment.2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge.Benedetto Pistrucci (b.1783)G.K. Chesterton (b.1874)Hubert Opperman (b.1904)Uro Drenovi (d.1944)More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney.Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury 14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 123412351236vte1233 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths DeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetryvte1233 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar682 Assyrian calendar5983Balinese saka calendar11541155Bengali calendar639640Berber calendar2183English Regnal year17Hen.318Hen.3Buddhist calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar67416742Chinese calendar (WaterDragon)3930 or 3723to (WaterSnake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar949950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar12251226Hebrew calendar49934994Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat12891290- Shaka Samvat11541155- Kali Yuga43334334Holocene calendar11233Igbo calendar233234Iranian calendar611612Islamic calendar630631Japanese calendarJei 2 / Tenpuku 1()Javanese calendar11421143Julian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar3566Minguo calendar679 before ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai solar calendar17751776Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1]August 20 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2]Winter Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and beda. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3]August Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender.November Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels.May 29 MongolJin War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai.December Siege of Caizhou: The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty.Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands).Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy.June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312)August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285)October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178)May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175)June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of Angoulme, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)^ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.^ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.^ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimelines11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain.In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century.The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings.11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Seoro de Valencia.11031104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne.[citation needed]1106: Battle of Tinchebray.11071111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norwegian king to embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims.1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the war with the Muslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the Council of Nablus, a council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgian history, King David the Builder with 45,000 Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: On September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the JinSong wars.1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143).The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II.1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers.Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany.1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len